

Kenyon College

Digital Kenyon: Research, Scholarship, and Creative Exchange

Mount Vernon Banner Historic Newspaper 1858

12-14-1858

Mount Vernon Democratic Banner December 14, 1858

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digital.kenyon.edu/banner1858>



Part of the [United States History Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

"Mount Vernon Democratic Banner December 14, 1858" (1858). *Mount Vernon Banner Historic Newspaper 1858*. 28.
<https://digital.kenyon.edu/banner1858/28>

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by Digital Kenyon: Research, Scholarship, and Creative Exchange. It has been accepted for inclusion in Mount Vernon Banner Historic Newspaper 1858 by an authorized administrator of Digital Kenyon: Research, Scholarship, and Creative Exchange. For more information, please contact noltj@kenyon.edu.

Mount Vernon Banner

VOLUME 22.

MOUNT VERNON, OHIO: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1858.

NUMBER 34.

HOME TESTIMONY.

Harford, Trumbull Co., O., March 14, 1857.
I hereby certify that I have been dealing in the Granfrenberg Medicines for the past few years, and can truly say that I have never offered any medicine to the public that has not met with the decided approbation of the people, like these particularly the Pills and Catholicon. They will readily perform all and more than is promised for them. I have sold about fifty bottles of the Catholicon the past season, and have the best results in every case.

J. H. C. JOHNSON, Medical Agent.
Read what Dr. Bushnell says of the Granfrenberg Medicines. Dr. B. is a physician of extensive practice and one of the most successful in the County (Trumbull) in which he resides.
"This certifies that I have used the Granfrenberg Pills and Marshall's Catholicon, sold here by J. H. C. Johnson, in my practice to my entire satisfaction. They are good medicines."—J. W. BUSHNELL, M.D., Harford, Trumbull Co., O., March 17, 1857.

I am a physician of thirty years' practice. My principal study has been the diseases of females. They have generally failed my best efforts. Obtaining the materials composing Marshall's Uterine Catholicon, I was pleased with them, gave the medicine a fair trial, and found myself abundantly successful. In my former practice, I could only mitigate the symptoms of about half the cases, and could not cure one in ten. Now I can radically cure at least seven-tenths in twenty, and can mitigate the rest. I consider Marshall's Uterine Catholicon the greatest blessing to females I have ever met with.

JAS. H. WILLIAMS, M. D., Charleston.
West Bedford, Co. Chester Co., May 14, 1857.
Mr. H. B. Kingsley, Sir—I have been selling the medicine of the Granfrenberg Company for the last 10 years and have invariably found them to give good satisfaction, and the Pills I have sold to a great many families as regularly as their tea and coffee, and with my trade they have become a staple article. Marshall's Uterine Catholicon is a medicine that has done a great amount of good in Female Disease. One lady I sold it to told me she had received more benefit from one bottle than she did from a long course of medical treatment by the most skillful physicians.

GRAFFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES.
RETAIL PRICES.
Vegetable Pills, box 25 cts.
Green Mountain Ointment, bottle 25 cts.
Sarsaparilla, bottle 50 cts.
Children's Panacea, bottle 25 cts.
Eye Lotion, bottle 25 cts.
Fever and Ague Remedy, box 50 cts.
Health Bitters, bottle 25 cts.
Dysentery Syrup, bottle 50 cts.
Consumptive Balm, bottle 50 cts.
Marshall's Uterine Catholicon, 1 50
Granfrenberg Pile Remedy, 1 00
Manual of Health, per copy, 25 cts.

For sale by S. W. Lippitt, Mt. Vernon; Tuttle & Montague, Fredericktown; Bishop & Miley, North Liberty; Dr. McChesney, Hillsboro; Dr. M. Dayton, Martinsburg; W. Conway & Co., Mt. Liberty.
Orders for medicines should be addressed to
H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, Ohio,
Columbus, O., Agents for the State.

Duff and Company's
LINE OF MERCANTILE COLLEGES
AT PITTSBURGH, Pa.,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.,
WHEELING, Va.,
COLUMBUS, O., and
BURLINGTON, Iowa.

With a Full Staff of Experienced Teachers.
L. trained for business by the Principal. Students find, and by proper inquiry, that by graduating in this institution, or any of its line of branches, at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Wheeling, Va., and Columbus, O., they will obtain the following important advantages over those of any other Commercial School in the country:

- 1st. Its reputation follows its students throughout life.
- 2d. The student is instructed in both foreign and domestic business.
- 3d. His training includes matters of practice (wholly unknown to common school graduates) which diminish his chances of failure in business.
- 4th. Changing Single into Double Entry without new books.
- 5th. New method of proving books—found in Duff's Book-keeping only.
- 6th. The six columned Journal.
- 7th. Duff's self-proving Bill Books.
- 8th. Duff's new form of Bank Check Books.
- 9th. Duff's rule for winding up dissolved partnerships.
- 10th. Duff's Rules for adjusting deranged Books.
- 11th. Duff's Rules for computing interest.
- 12th. Practice in making out Merchants' Invoices.
- 13th. Specifications for constructing accounts of sales.
- 14th. Steamers—shipping freight and passengers.
- 15th. Settlements between owners.
- 16th. Settlements between owners after sale of the vessel.
- 17th. Sale of one owner's share to another.
- 18th. Steamer's Single Entry changed to Double Entry Books.
- 19th. Exercises in adjusting Steamer's deranged Books.
- 20th. On graduating, each student is presented with an elegant bound copy of Duff's Business and Ornamental Penmanship—the most valuable work on the science now published.
- 21st. Fifteen First Premium Silver Medals and Diplomas for Duff's Book-keeping and Duff's Penmanship, since 1850, are exhibited in our office.
- No Engraving are ever sent to correspondents as Penmanship.
- Call and see Mr. Duncan perform with the Pen.

Fall Stock.
China, Crockery, GLASSWARE, AND HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES.
This subscribers having united their two establishments, and now occupying TWO STORES on the Corner of Seneca and Superior streets, would respectfully invite Housekeepers and those about going to Housekeeping, as well as Strangers visiting Cleveland, to call and examine their immense stock of the above named goods, which comprise the Largest and Richest Stock of China, West of New York. We have on hand a complete assortment of **White Iron-Stone Ware** of the finest quality, warranted not to crack or turn yellow from hot water, and for sale in **Dinner, Tea and Breakfast Sets**, or by the single piece, as low as can be bought in the city. We have also twenty-five different patterns of **GOLD BAND TEA-SETS**, comprising many new and very rich sets, and we feel assured that we can suit in Style and Price the most fastidious admirer of China. Also, all kinds of **GLASS WARE**, and a variety of **HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES**, such as **BRITANNIA and SILVER PLATED WARE, ZINC and TIN CHAMBER SETS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, WATER COOLERS, CAKE BOXES, LOOKING GLASSES, REFRIGERATORS, CUTLERY, CASTORS, LAMPS, TEA TRAYS, WAITERS, FILTERS, &c. &c.** Our Stock comprises of every variety of **CHANDLERY, BRACKETS, DROP LIGHTS, PAPER and GLASS SHADES, LIGHTERS, &c.** All orders for Glass Fixtures and for Fitting up Houses with Gas Pipes, in the city or in the neighboring towns, promptly attended to.

PRICES VERY LOW FOR CASH.
Goods carefully packed and delivered at the Depot free of charge.
FOGEL, NEWBORN & CO.,
Nos. 235, 236 & 237 Superior St. Cor. of Seneca and Cleveland, O.

The Mt. Vernon Democratic Banner,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,
BY L. HARPER.

Office in Woodward's Block, Third Story.
TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance; \$2.50 within six months; \$3.00 after the expiration of the year. Clubs of twenty, \$1.50 each.

Original Poetry.

WRITTEN FOR THE BANNER.

MR. EDITOR: A few days since the following history was related to me by one who was conversant with all the facts, and vouches for its correctness: A young man of more than ordinary genius, possessing many of those finer sentiments of the soul that we never fail to admire in any one, became enamored with a young lady who saw proper, not only to return his attachment, but to admire the budding scintillations of his mind, rather than any other attainment; but when it came to be whispered to her parents that their daughter was in love with young Mr. — she was chided for her ill-judgment in the matter, and was commanded never to see him again. When these tidings reached the ears of our hero he sought for the reason, and was met with the objection that he was poor. This touched his manly pride, and he resolved to retire until he could bring honors that would not only win the esteem of the parents, but crown the head of her he loved with "living jewels" more beautiful than gold could buy. By stratagem they had a meeting—a parting interview—not in the gorgeous parlors of her father's house, but in one of nature's parlors—a beautiful bower not far distant from the house. 'Twas sunset—the birds had retired to the more deeply shaded forest and the soft summer breeze had died into a whisper. Over their heads hung the clustering grapes, and about their feet bloomed many a rose. 'Twas a meeting when the throbbings of the soul, the flash of the eye, and the blush of the cheek are the only language that speak in words that leave upon the human heart their living trace. He lingered as his steps were turned away, and in soft sweet words sung—"Love always—good-bye."

LOVE ALWAYS.

Far back in the past, in the spring's gay time,
When the south wind warms the sleeping flower,
When the winds in their holiest accents chime
Their sweetest songs in the vine wreathed bower,
A maiden sat watching beneath a bright sky,
With a smile on her lip and a smile in her eye.

He plighted his vows on this holy spot,
In whispering tones when no one was nigh,
He spoke in soft words "you'll not be forgot,"
As he kissed her and bade her "good-bye."

His language still echoes in my soul's melody,
"Love always," "love always," alone in your bow.

Months passed and he came not, though often she went
To the spot where the last heard his language of love,
And the clustering vines to the breeze as they bent
Still pictured a brightness that change could not move,
[From the eye]
And then "love always," in language that spoke
Pictured bliss to her heart more bright than the sky.

The bleak winds of autumn, in power at last,
Turned the leaves into crimson that shaded her bower
And December's cold wind, with its withering blast,
Nipped the fall roses that lingered, the last to depart;

Yet still to that spot her young feet would lead,
To hear in soft whisper "love always, good-bye."

As the cold biting winds of winter came on,
And the snow filled her bower—how lone and how drear,
Yet still to that spot, though its beauty was gone,
The maiden would go "love always" to hear, [For]
Till spring-time again with its garlands and flow,
Gathered freshness and beauty around her lone bower.

She sat singing softly "love always," love true,
While the birds echoed sweetly their notes in her bower,
While phantasies bright, spread visions anew,
And the skies in spring clearness seemed lending a power,

That angel might mingle "love always" in song,
With a mission of earth her hopes to prolong.

The soft sighing breeze, the birds and the leaves,
Seemed hushed into silence as he quickened his pace,
He caught her soft accent—"love always" she breathes,
And he saw the sweet smile that enraptured her face;

They met as they parted—"love always" they sang,
"Love always" is echoed through bowers their among.

MR. VERNON, O., Nov., 1858. JNO.

Our Country.

Synopsis of the Reports of Cabinet Officers.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury has not yet been made accessible, but it is understood that it will contain no recommendation tending to disturb materially the existing tariff law, while modifications may be suggested in the transfer of a few articles to schedules other than those in which they are now enumerated, attaching much importance to a staple tariff that the interests of commerce may not be injured, and believing that the present law will ultimately yield a sufficiency of revenue. The inference seems to be, that he would rather than that the tariff should be changed in its prominent features prefer a resort to loans in cases of temporary embarrassment.

Lieut. Ives, of the topographical engineers, has prepared a preliminary report of the Colorado of the west, which will appear with the report of the Secretary of War. The expedition was a highly successful one, and the results are of an important character. He ascended the river in a steamboat five hundred miles, and considers the navigation practicable for that distance for steamers of light draft. It is thought that the opening of this river may develop an economical avenue of transportation to large portions of New Mexico, California and Utah, after

the hydrographic survey and examination was made of the previously unknown region above the 30th parallel, which is traversed by the upper Colorado and its tributaries, and the country was found to possess such novel and remarkable features as to render the explorations of the highest interest. There is little or any doubt that a law will be passed at the ensuing session of Congress extending the preemption laws to Utah. At present no settler in the territory has a legal title to his land. The surveys are progressing, and already two millions of acres are ready for the market. From what is said in military quarters it is probable that a strong force will continue to be kept in Utah, though the Mormons are quiet. At present they are not resigned to the circumstances which surround them.

Report of the Postmaster General.
The Postmaster General reports that the fact is prominently set forth, that from and after the first day of July next, the mails are to be conveyed between New Orleans and Washington in three days and a half. The expenses of the Department over and above its resources, have regularly increased ever since the reduction of postage, and it would, however, be obviously erroneous to suppose, that this charge upon the Treasury is to progress in a ratio proportionate to what it has been for the past few years. Our postal system is now extended over the whole country, from one ocean to the other. There can be but little further expense resulting from overland connection with California, except on the other route, commonly called the Northern route. No other is now thought of as likely to become necessary. The Postmaster General proposes in lieu of the franking privilege, now allowed by law to members of Congress, that the Secretary of the Senate, or such other officer as may be designated for the purpose, furnish the members with postage stamps to be used on all letters, public documents, &c., transmitted by them in mails, and keep an account of the stamps furnished each member; to be paid for out of the contingent fund of the House. All letters, &c., to members of Congress to be prepaid at mailing offices. A uniform rate of postage of five cents, for all distances is proposed. On 30th June last, there were in operation eight thousand two hundred and ninety-six mail routes, the length of which is estimated at two hundred thousand six hundred and three miles, and cost seven million seven hundred and ninety-five thousand four hundred and eighteen dollars, being an addition of eighteen thousand and two miles to the length of routes, and one million one hundred and seventy three thousand three hundred and seventy-two dollars to the cost in a year. Total estimates for the current year, \$10,615,947; total expenditures of the Department in fiscal year ending June 30th, \$12,722,470. The estimate of receipts and expenditures for 1859 exhibits a deficiency of \$3,682,127. The Postmaster General says by the time the contract for the California lines via Panama and Tehuantepec expires on Oct. 1st, 1859, it is probable that the route by Lake Nicaragua will have been re-opened and in successful operation. This presents the question whether one, two or three of these routes shall hereafter be employed for mail purposes. The Tehuantepec route is the shortest and most readily protected, but it will be comparatively too new, and the line of staging too long, while it is destined no doubt to become a transit of the first importance and will deserve the highest patronage and encouragement, still it cannot supersede the necessity of one or more routes through Central America. It is of the highest importance that the route by Nicaragua should be reopened, and its undisturbed use for the transportation of the mails, passengers, troops and munitions of war secured by the solemn guarantee of a public treaty. Without this, in view of the unstable condition of the local governments of Central America, the safety and security of transportation can hardly be relied on as calculated to furnish the requisite facilities of communication between Europe and the south western States. The projected lines between Norfolk and England and between New Orleans and Bordeaux are among the most important to be established. The Postmaster General regards it as highly important that the line to Vera Cruz should be continued.

Secretary of the Interior.
The Secretary of the Interior submits whether it would not be a wise policy to pass a general law reserving all aqueous silver and cinabar mines from sale for the use and occupancy of the people of the United States, under such regulations as Congress may prescribe, and leaving those lands containing copper, iron, lead and coal subject to the ordinary laws of settlement and sale for their development. He recommends legislation with regard to the public lands in Utah, to put the lands surveyed in market and enable the present occupants to obtain titles to their homes by the establishment of a land office and the extension of the preemption laws to that territory.

Secretary of War.
The Secretary of War, in speaking of the war with the Indians on the Pacific, says that a permanent peace has been established by treaties entered into with them. The war in Texas may be looked upon as just begun, and the probabilities are it will be one of firmness and may be of considerable duration. The operations of the Utah army have been important and fraught with monstrous results. The people of that territory however, still evince a spirit of insubordination, and a strong force needs still to be kept there. The disbursements amount to nearly \$10,000,000 in the Quarter-Master's department. The Secretary calls attention to the necessity of providing for the payment of claims against government by different States, for services of volunteers. The Secretary says he attempted, as far as possible, to meet the wishes of Congress in reducing the expenses. The estimates of the next fiscal year are less than the appropriations of last by \$1,160,488. They amount in the aggregate to \$18,010,090; and he hopes the expenses may be still further reduced. Unless there shall be further and larger demand for expenditures in suppressing other Indian hostilities, there will be no necessity for a deficiency bill.

Interesting Variety.

Correspondence of the Ohio Statesman.
TO "PIKE'S PEAK" GOLD SEEKERS!

LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS, }
Nov. 24, 1858, }
EDITORS STATESMAN:—In your paper of the 14th inst., I noticed a letter dated Kansas City, Missouri, urging the importance of that place, as a starting point, over any other on the Missouri river, for Gold hunters to the Pike's Peak diggings. It claims advantage as to distance, and superior advantages for "fitting out," transportation, &c.

I have no objections to the Kansas City writer doing all he can for the advancement of his thriving little village, but I am opposed to his doing so at the expense of my Ohio friends, who may be disposed to seek gold at the point designated.

Reliable data makes the distance from Kansas City to Pike's Peak 700 miles. From Leavenworth City it is only 630. I presume no argument is needed to convince any intelligent man, as regards "outfits" and transportation, Leavenworth City furnishes double the advantages, in every sense, possessed by any other point on the Missouri river. From Fort Leavenworth, (near the city) lead the great thoroughfares, which have been open and travelled for years, running to Fort Riley, New Mexico, Fort Laramie, and all other points of note in the extreme West. At this point from early spring till the cold of winter prevents it, the government and government contractors are sending constantly large trains with supplies. Here, therefore, are facilities for transportation greater than are possessed by all the towns on the Missouri river, Kansas City included, combined. Leavenworth City has over 10,000 inhabitants, and can furnish the gold hunter every article he may desire at St. Louis prices. Its clothing and wholesale furnishing and provision houses will compare favorably with many of the first class establishments to be found in Eastern cities. Mules, oxen and wagons can all be purchased here at rates that cast the village of Kansas City far in the shade.

Now, in relation to the mines: The accounts from the diggings are considerably diversified. My advice would be to those who have comfortable homes—stay where you are. Information to be relied on says the average amount of gold realized by pan washing, is from two to five dollars a day. This would be little more than pay expenses, as living is high. A gentleman from Lawrence, who has been to the mines, and who designs returning in the spring, says that with the machinery in common use in the California mines, from forty to fifty dollars per day can be made. The population now at the mines is said to be about 2,000.

I have only to say, that if any of our Buckeye friends think of leaving for Pike's Peak in the spring, let them come to Leavenworth City. They will find it, as before said, possessing advantages superior to any other point on the Missouri river. Yours, &c., WM. H. GILL.

The Chinese.
Who are the Chinese? What have they done for mankind? Their empire is believed to be the most ancient in the world; and setting aside all mythical and marvelous accounts that go back into dim and unrecorded ages, good authorities name Tohee as their first sovereign, 2247 B. C. Passing over historic annals, as well as geography, ethnology, population, religions and philosophies of the Chinese, all well known to the world, we take leave to say, that many of the arts and manufactures peculiar to refined life, are here carried to a very high degree of perfection, especially in silks, nankeens and other cottons, and a porcelain that is quite matchless for its peculiarities. The interrogatory as to what the Chinese have accomplished for mankind may be answered in a manner alike favorable and honorable to that people—for there can be little doubt that the mariner's compass, printing, gunpowder and paper-making, and many other useful inventions and manufactures, have been known to them, probably for thousands of years, whereas in Europe they were all either adopted or comparatively modern discoveries.

The revenue of China is \$200,000,000 annually, showing her vast resources for wealth—while her foreign exports give a yearly average of about \$40,000,000 in value—soon we hope to be largely increased, as well as the imports.—The trade between the United States and China in 1856 footed up:
Imports into U. States from China \$10,454,430
Exports from " " " 2,558,220
Teas, silks, a few cotton goods, porcelain, fireworks, toys, and minor articles, are shipped from China, while she produces in great abundance silk, rice, cotton, gold and precious stones.—Surely, then, great results will follow, for a wide field is opened by the breaking down of the Chinese wall, by which we symbolize the abolition of national exclusiveness. And if, under her old system, she could construct that wall, and her grand canal, two of the most wonderful of the works of by-gone days, what may not be expected from the ingenuity of the Celestials, when their prejudices shall be dispelled by a free interchange of opinion with the other nations and peoples of the earth?

The Highland Maid—Her Extraordinary Walking Feet.

The extraordinary feat of walking sixty hours without rest or sleep was performed by this young woman at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. She commenced on Tuesday morning last, at 11 o'clock, and concluded on Thursday night at that hour. She has been closely watched the whole of the time. At 7 o'clock on that evening she looked extremely fatigued, and it was found that she could not continue much longer. Her eyes were bloodshot, and almost closed; and it was with greatest difficulty that she could place one foot before the other. At 8 o'clock she rallied, walked faster, answered the questions addressed to her, and appeared to be gathering strength as her time upon the plank grew shorter.

From the Nashville Union and American of Nov. 27.
A Deplorable Affair—A Free Negro Abducts and Elopes with a White Girl.

We learned the particulars of an affair which has not only involved a worthy family in the deepest distress, but has created an intense excitement in De Kalb county. Thursday, Mr. Henry Frazer, residing seven miles from Smithville, in De Kalb Co., came to this city in search of a daughter about fifteen years old, who had been abducted by a free negro, who has eloped with her, with the intention of marrying, or perhaps prostituting her. But after diligent search, aided by the police, he could hear nothing of them, and under the impression that they have attempted to make their way across the country through Kentucky to Ohio, or some other free State, he yesterday, with a heavy heart, set out to retrace his steps, in the hope that he might learn something in De Kalb county, in relation to the course they have taken.

It appears that Mr. Frazer hired the negro, who is known by the name of Jackson Hunt alias Hilliard, about the first of the present year to work on his farm, in which capacity he has continued in Frazer's employ, and during the time has, in some way, won the affections of Miss Harriet Frazer, a girl of fifteen years of age, yet she managed to conceal the fact from her parents. Hunt's mother is a white woman, though he is a dark mulatto. It is said this woman hinted to a neighbor of Frazer, a month or so ago, that her son intended to elope with Miss Frazer, though when this report reached the ears of the young lady's parents they seemed to have regarded it as an idle boast. They had the utmost confidence in their daughter, and could not believe that she would so degrade herself as to make a negro her equal in this manner.

The negro is represented as an ignorant fellow, with far less shrewdness than is usually possessed by a mulatto, and Mr. Frazer thinks his mother played a prominent part in this disgraceful affair. If so, she ought to be dealt with in a very summary manner.

Mr. Frazer is represented to us by gentlemen of De Kalb county as a man of respectability and wealth, and he feels keenly this disgrace his imprudent daughter has brought upon his family.

An advertisement in this morning's paper gives a description of the parties, and we trust any one who may know anything of the whereabouts of the fugitives, or the course they have taken, will communicate the fact immediately to Mr. Frazer at Smithville, that he may be enabled to rescue his daughter and bring her abductor to merited punishment.

The Mount of Olives.

I am told that, a month ago, the Mount of Olives was covered with beautiful flowers now they are all over, and, here as most of the corn is cut it is rather bare. It is dotted over with scattered olive trees, which in our Savior's time were probably thick groves, giving a good shelter from the heat of the sun. Its present look is peculiar; the rock is a light gray limestone, showing itself in narrow ledges all up the sides; the soil is whitish, and the grass is now burned to a yellowish color on the ledges in narrow strips, forms altogether a most delicate and beautiful color, on which the gray green olives stand out in dark relief. The evening sun makes it at first golden hue and afterwards, as Tennyson writes, the purple brows of Olives.

In the afternoon we walk up to the top of the Mount of Olives, whence you overlook the whole city, and also to the east, the Dead Sea, which is really only fifteen miles off, and which looks quite close. This is one of the most impressive views in the world, and if I have time I will certainly paint it, but I fear that I shall not be able. On the top of the Mount of Olives are gardens, and cornfields stretch down its sides, but all beyond seems perfectly barren rock and mountain. The Dead Sea seemed motionless, and of a blue so deep that no water that I have seen can compare with it. The range of mountains beyond is forty or fifty miles off, and a thin veil of mist seemed spread between us and them over the sea, through which they appeared aerial and unreal; and as the sun sinks, the projections become rose-colored, and the chasms a deep violet, yet still misty. When the sun left them, the hazy air above them became a singular green color, and the sky over rose red, gradually melting into the blue.—*Memoir of the Scandan, the Artist.*

From the Dayton Empire.
Seduction—Flight—Child Murder.

A man about fifty years of age, said to be a minister of the gospel, from Brown county, Indiana, in company with a young lady, aged about seventeen, came to Richmond, Indiana, a little over three weeks ago, and put up at a private boarding house, where the young lady gave birth to a child. The lady of the house knew that the affair was not right, suspected that the parties intended making way with the child, and desired them to let her raise it. This they would not agree to.

After remaining about three weeks, the man procured tickets for Cambridge, Indiana. The lady of the house where they stopped went to Conductor Whitney, and told him to keep a watch on them, and what she believed they intended doing with the child. After a careful scrutiny, the conductor came to the same conclusion, and at Centerville, got an officer to follow and watch their operations. At Centerville they gave lanternum to the child to keep it still, as they said, but the dose was believed to be entirely too large.

At Louisville station the pair left the cars, and put up at a hotel. The officer followed them, and procured a room adjoining. At night he watched the couple through the key hole of their room and saw them stuff the child into a carpet bag and place it in a trunk which was in the room. The officer went immediately into their room, charged them with the act, and demanded the child. They denied having a child in the room, or having hid one away. The officer then broke open the trunk, and found that the child was dead, but not yet cold.

The parties were arrested and taken back to Centerville on Saturday morning last. An examination of the guilty pair resulted in their being bound over in a heavy sum to answer the

charge of infanticide. They were placed in jail, not being able at the time to procure bail.

We learn that the man's name is Harris, and has been for many years a minister of the gospel. His victim is a beautiful girl of about sixteen years of age. They are residents of Brown county, Indiana, where he seduced her, and then to hide his villainy and her shame, took her away on pretense of a visit, and after the expected event, forced her to destroy the proof of their shame. We learn that there is great excitement about this matter at Centerville, and that the people talk of making an example of the clerical bend. The poor girl deserved sympathy, and receives it from the citizens.

Extraordinary Case.

There has been recently tried, at Newcastle, Delaware, a young German, named Mayer, charged with an attempt to rob the Rev. Benjamin Franklin, an Episcopalian. He had been received at the house and furnished with clothes and necessities, and employment given to him. He came upon Mr. Franklin in his study, at some distance from the house, and with a loaded pistol demanded \$600. Mr. Franklin betook himself to prayer and expostulation, to which Mayer replied that "he was a desperate bad boy and must have the money." Afterwards he was induced to accompany Mr. Franklin to the village, to try to raise the money. He having threatened to kill him and poison his family unless it was procured for him. On their way the pastor made a sign to a neighbor who procured two assistants and returned to arrest Meyer. He then endeavored to fire his pistol but his arm was held by a lug, while the cap was removed. His weapon was found to be loaded with three balls. He was convicted and sentenced to three years imprisonment, and a fine of \$300.

Col. Samuel W. Black Shot.

We learn by a private letter from Nebraska, that Col. Samuel W. Black, one of the Supreme Judges of that Territory, was dangerously wounded with a gun in the hands of a friend, a few days since. It appears that accompanied by another gentleman, he was out hunting on the prairie, and passing into a clump of bushes, with a view of driving some prairie hens from their cover, his comrade, who did not observe his presence, discharged his gun twice in succession, the first load—a heavy charge of buckshot—taking effect in the head, and the second in the arm, inflicting two severe, though, we are happy to state, not dangerous wounds. At last accounts the Colonel was rapidly recovering, and his speedy return to convalescence was confidently looked for. The gentleman's escape was a most fortunate one, as both charges were very heavy, and but a short distance separated the parties when the gun was discharged. His numerous friends here, while deploring the accident, will be rejoiced to learn that it is not likely to be attended with any serious results.—*Pitts. Chronicle, Nov. 29.*

Severe Surgical Operation.

A well known citizen of Richmond recently received a letter from his son, a physician, now in California, giving an account of a surgical operation performed upon himself, the details of which border upon the marvellous. From this letter which is full of hope and cheerfulness, we learn that at St. Marys, California, he had broken the principal bone in his leg; that after lying on the broad of his back for 103 days, and finding it did not and would not unite, he posted off to San Francisco, to have his leg cut down and the bone examined. He thus narrates as follows:

"Dr. Cooper an acquaintance of mine, and an excellent surgeon, in whom I have much confidence, has charge of my case. At my request, and in the presence of some dozen or more physicians, he operated. An incision seven inches long was made upon the inner surface of the leg, then another at right angles, the flesh was carefully dissected from the bone throughout the extent, so as to fully expose the fracture, &c. The bones were pried apart, and eight pieces of bone of different sizes removed. The ends were then well scraped, and, after drilling six holes, three silver wires were introduced to bring and hold the ends together. The operation was a severe one, but I bore it without taking chloroform. I had suffered so much with the leg, and being anxious to get well, I could have stood any sort of operation. It is now thirty-five days since the operation, and I shall get up to day week—confident this time that all is right, for the bone has united, and all is firm. It will be a month or so after I get up before I will be able to walk without my crutches. I feel first rate, and I enjoy my time in bed as well as any body could, for I let nothing disturb my mind. Agreeable books and cheerful company, of which I have enough, keep me quite busy."

Fashionable Marriages.

A New York letter to the Boston Post says: "Next week will be one of fashionable marriages. Miss Sarah Hoffman is to be married to Viscount Jules Treelhard, first secretary of the French embassy at Washington, on Wednesday, on Friday. Our American belles who see, continue to strengthen the decaying finances of the fallen nobility of France, and we trust, carry at the same time a little American independence into the conventionalities of European high life. Miss Hoffman is young, pretty and accomplished, and last winter, at Washington while our politicians were discussing 'bleeding Kansas' gentler topics were mooted in the borders of our federal metropolis, and the gallant French Viscount employed his diplomacy to win the hand and heart of the fascinating lady."

A Married Woman 'Elopes with another Man—Her Husband Elopes with the Cook.

A young German on the West Side a few weeks ago, eloped with his employer's wife, and went to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where they were married. The interesting pair took all the available articles in the house with them, such as spoons, linen, &c. The bereaved husband took matters coolly, kept about his business and made no outward show of grief. Last week his wife, having become sick of her new husband,

left him and returned to her old one, fetching with her the spoons, linen, &c. Old husband quietly welcomed her back to his bosom, and the woman congratulated herself on the pleasant upshot of her foolishness. But "phancy her phelicians" when on awakening Sunday morning she ascertained that her husband had eloped the night before with the hired girl, the pair taking with them the spoons, linen, &c., as 't'other pair had before them.—*Plain Dealer.*

Hints on Health.

Advice to Ladies.

Have the feet well protected, then pay the next attention to the chest. The chest is the repository of the vital organs. There abides the heart and lungs. It is from the impression made upon these organs, through the skin, that the shiver comes. It is nature's quake—the alarm bell at the onset of danger. A woman never shivers from the effect of cold upon her limbs, or hands, or head, but let the cold strike through her clothing on her chest, and off goes her teeth into a chatter, and the whole organism is in a commotion. One sudden and severe impression of cold upon the chest has slain its ten of thousands. Therefore, while the feet are well looked after never forget the chest. These points attended to, the natural connection of the dress will supply the rest and woman is ready for the air. Now let her visit her neighbors, go shopping, call upon the poor, and walk for the good of it, or fun of it.

Keep away from the stove or register. Air that is dry or burnt, more or less charged with gases evolved by the fuel, is poison. Go up stairs and make the beds with mittens on. Fly around the house like mad, and ventilate the rooms. Don't sit up in a single room with double windows. Fruit will not retain its full form and flavor in air tight cases, neither will woman. They need air. If the shiver comes on during these operations, go directly and put on something more about the chest.

Again do not live in dark rooms. Light shades the carpet, but it feeds the flower. No living animals or vegetable can enjoy health in darkness. Light is also necessary as air, and a brown tan is far preferable, even as a matter of beauty, to a sickly paleness of complexion.

Tight Lacing.

The injurious effect of tight lacing has often been pointed out, and in England, at least, women have pretty generally learned to see the danger, if not always the hideousness, of those wasp waists once so highly prized. A single fact elicited in the experiments of Herbst will probably have more weight than pages of eloquent expostulation. It is this: The same man who, when naked, was capable of inspiring one hundred and ninety cubic inches at a breath, could only inspire one hundred and thirty when dressed. Now, if we compare the tightness of a woman's stays with the tightness of a man's dress, we shall easily form a conception of the serious obstacle stays must be to efficient breathing, and the injurious effects of this insufficient breathing consists in its inducing a depression of all the vital functions.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Ladies' Department.

To Keep the Hands White and Soft.

In order to preserve the hands soft and white, they should always be washed in warm water, with fine soap, and carefully dried with a moderate coarse towel, being well rubbed every time to ensure a brisk circulation, than which nothing can be more effectual in promoting a transparent and soft surface. If engaged in any accidental pursuit, which may hurt the color of the hands, or if they have been exposed to the sun, a little lemon juice will restore their whiteness for



